THE POSSET OF TURE NY, LANDAUY 22, 1887.

## AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Warning of the People to the Queen of Spain.

Turkish and Christian Reports from Candia.

English Proposal for Arbitration of the American Claims.

### BY STEAMSHIP TO JANUARY 10.

The mails of the Asia reached this city from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning.

The Inman steamship City of New York, Captain

Leach, which left Liverpool at noon on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th January, arrived at this port at

an early hour yesterday morning.

From both sources we have our special correspondsuce and files, containing details of our cable despatches

sentation to Parliament simultaneously and in person of a mass of reform petitions by the working classes was wery generally denounced as a measure to Parliament.

The London News cautions the working mea in the
strongest terms to refrain from countenancing the
project, which it condemns as a piece of political char-

The English papers contain accounts from all parts of the country of great storms, floods, shipwrecks and deaths from cold and destitution. The frost and snow of the previous week had been succeeded by violent From the wreck of the ship Harvest Queen, reported by cable in the Herato, a seaman named James Doyle was saved by clinging to a spar, but it was feared the rest

holding illegal meetings, had been condemned to various terms of imprisonment, the longest being fifteen mouths. An official despatch from Admiral Hoze, dated 17th November, says the French squadron in Cochin China had left Kanghoz after burning the government establighments and the palace-the King of Corea having aken no further notice of the negotiations which had been opened by Napoleon's officers.

General Montebello, who commanded the French gar-risen at Rome, is nominated a Senator of France. Another shock of an earthquake was felt in Algeria on the morning of the 4th instant, during a deluge of

A deputation from the nobles of Schleswig-Holstein waited upon the King of Prussia at Berlin on the 7th metant, when Herr Reventlow, spokesman of the deputation, addressed his Majesty as follows:—

The public functionaries in the annexed provinces are office and are shortly to take the oath of allegiance to the Hing of Prussia. This, says the North German Gazette, is a proof that the government is convinced that it can rely upon the continuance of a sufficiently tranquil

. It is stated that Prussia had declared her intention to join England and France in sending a special commis-

lasty to resistances, relating to the keeping up of the army, was kept from the telegrame forwarded at the time. One clause of the speech certainly alluded to such an eventuality as further war for Italy; and it is certain that the whole tenor of the speech was for keeping up the army.

to the King proposing certain reductions in the infiliary expenditure, which will diminish the budget of the War Department for 1867 to about 140,000,000 lire.

The bishops for the vacant sees of Italy will be ap-pointed by the Pope in concert with the Italian government, and it will thus be possible to omit the formality of the execuator.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria received at the Hungarian Diet to congratulate their Majesties on the opening of the new year. The Emperor, in reply to the address from the spokesman of the deput pressed bopes that the new year would afford, by the which had befallen the country, and that in Hungary the sure basis of public welfare and constitutional development might, by the display of mutual confidence, be more speedily and lastingly strengthened.

The party of progress intend to bring forward a bill in the Chamber of Deputies demanding that the members of the North German Parliament should receive a salary, and that their travelling expenses should be repaid to

them.
It is positively asserted that Herr von Savigny will be appointed President of the Federal Commission.

A Vienna despatch of the 9th of January says:-An imperial letter, published to-day, grants a complete amaraty for all offences against the press law, and re-leaves the newspapers from all legal consequences of the sentences which may have been passed upon them.

# OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

# SPAIN.

The Address of the Liberal Deputies to Queen Insiella. Popular Warning to the Throne, &c.

The following is published by the Independance Belg of to-day, as the text of the address drawn up by twelve liberal Deputies of the Spanish Congress, which Senor Rice Rosas ineffectually endeavored to present to Queer

which of a political constitution, the principles of which are now unhapsity disregarded by your Majesty's government.

Nothing is further from the wish of the undersigned than any minution of exciting passion in a greater or less superior of the people. The undersigned address your Majesty in constitutional loyalty, and solely in order that this legislity may purse its course. After having exercised endurance to the limit as which stience would constitute the abandonment of their duty, they make an effort moderated by the greatest prudence.

The power which the Cortes possess, conjointly with the Sovereign, of making the laws cannot be exclusively exercised by your Majesty's government, unless the constitution of the nonnerty coases to exist. The nation has seen with great this fundamental principle trodden under foot, not only by several contradictory decrees proposed to your Majesty upon public instruction, but also by the decrees which by a single act have dissolved all the municipal councils and provincial deputations, at the same time reforming the legislation in force relative to the organization and powers of the municipal corporations and the haws for the government and administration of the insistry have not headstated to your tawards the

sth July last, which conferred the present extraordinary powers exercised by the government with the clause that they would be valid until the next Legislature, until the Legislature constitutionally assembled before the 31st test as that all that might be done by virtue of such extraordinary powers would be illegal after that period, since the limit established by the Cortes cannot be overstepped in so serious a matter.

But your Majesty's government, which did not previously respect this limit, do not appear any more disposed to respect it now, and a terrible proof of this is furnished by the incredible act committed yesterday evolug.

posed to respect to the provided and committed yesterday evening.

Your Majesty must have heard with pain of the violation of the palace of Congress. The Captain General of this district and the civil governor of the province, atterfy regardless of the fact that this edifice is national property, the guardianship and control of which belong to the President and the members of its neumannt Committee of Internal Management, and without addressing themselves to these officers, committed an act which deprives the deputies of the free and legitimate exercise of the privilege anotioned by the authority of Congress itself. The vice of form apparent in this act is combined with illegality without the possibility of alleging any excuss or pretext, for many deputies, responding to the unanimous feeling of the nation, and without previous concert, resolved to present respectfully to your Majesty the loyal and sincere expressions of their opinions.

Majesty the loyal and sincere expressions of their opinions.

Now, Madam, a government which accepts the responsibility of such an act, a government which was not authorized to change, and neverthelees has radically changed, without the intervention of Cortes, the laws upon public instruction and the municipal and provincial organization—will such a government perchance annul the constitutional system by not assembling the Cortes within the legal period, and prolong the extraordinary powers the expiration of which is clearly fixed by article two of each of the bills conferring them? In view of so grievous a conflict, and the imminence of a danger equality strange and unforeseen, the undersigned hasten to the defence of the institutions so intimately bound up with your Majesty's throne, appealing with confidence to the high wesdom of the crown which finds the most solid guarantee of the public welfare in the regular action and perfect harmony of the powers of the State.

Madam, the undersigned, deputies residing at Madrid, entertain the confident hope that your Majesty will restore the empire of the laws, and pray that Heaven may long preserve your Majesty's precious life.

The signature follow, headed by those of Senors Rios Rosas, Viscount de Rias, Fernandez de la Hoz, Marquis de Figueroa, Francisco Barca, J. Mendez Vigo, Pedro Salaverria, Lauerano Figuerola, Manuel Alonzo Martinez, D. Lopez Roberts, C. Martin de Herrera and Jacinto Valmaseda.

Madam, Dec. 28, 1866.

Madrid, Dec. 28, 1866.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

OUR CONSTANTINOPLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Official Report on Affairs in Crete-The Imperial Blockade-French and Italian Volunteers Landed-The Naval Difficulty with Italy-Strategy of the Insurgents. &c..

CONSTANTINOPLE, Doc. 26, 1866.

No particular light has been thrown upon the real a statesman whom your readers will remember the Sultan recently despatched to the island for the express purpose of collecting minute details respecting the inst rection, as his report simply confirms the latest news from Mustapha Pacha, namely, that it was only a very small remnant of the insurgents, reinforced by foreign auxiliaries, which still offered resistance to the imperial

to Canea after appointing middire tofficials of revolted districts, and then took his departure, but only to return after the lapse of two stated to have given the coup de grâce to the insurgents now passed since intelligence was received by the Porte

way from the island those of the men, as well as the women and children, who may be desirous to leave. In Candia itself the catastrophe at Arcadi appears to have greatly retarded operations on both sides, owing to the great loss of life sustained by the combatants. The insurgents are trying to concentrate at Selines, and as most of their families have taken refuge there the struccle with the Ottoman troops at this point will doubtless be a very bloody one. The official statement that quiet has been completely restored in the districts of Rethyumo, Candia, Sphakia and Apecorona appears to have been confirmed. Now that, with the increased strength of the blockade, there is but little chance of their Greek allies successfully furnishing the Cretans with fresh supplies, their hopes of being much longer able to hold out are indeed but small. Selines and Kissimos, to the extreme West of Crete, have both fortresses; here the rebels are concentrating, and in the event of their being driven from these strongholds—which is anything but improbable, considering the immense superiority of the seemy in point of numbers—it is difficult to see how, without roting or provisions or reinforcements, they will have any other alternative than that of an unconditional surrender.

Arisarchi Bev. Prince of Sames, whose same has been

The Latest Despatches.

When the City of New York left Queenstown the condition of affairs in Candia and the East generally formed

ceutly taken place between the governments of France and England relative to the differences which have arisen between Greece and Turkey, and that the two governments have resolved not to interfere in the matter, excepting in the case of intervention on the part of Prosein. This latter eventuality is not considered pro-

excepting in the case of intercention on the part of Prussia. This latter eventuality is not considered probable.

The Austrian Econing Post (evening edition of the official Vienna Gaze's.) declares certain statements contained in a recent article of the Memorial Diplomatique to be false, and saye Austria has made no proposal to the signitary powers of the treaty of Paris, but has only addressed a confidential designate to the Austrian Ambassador in Paris, instructing him to open the way for an exchange of views between the French and Austrian cabinets on the questions at issue in the Kasi.

A Constantinepie despatch of January 5, says:—Today the whole of the Island of Candia is again subject to the authority of the Estian. There only remains to clear the island of a few foreign adventurers who have taken refuge in the mountain.

A deputation of Bulgarans had presented an address to the Sultan professing devotion to his Majesty's government, and also expressing their wish to be relieved from the obsoxious pressure of the Greek Church.

Great exasperation prevails among all clauses of the Torkish population against Greece.

The relations of the Foreign freece.

The relations of the Foreign freece.

English Proposal for an Arbitracion of the "Biferenegy" with America.

[From the London Times, Jan. 4.]

We have authority to state that, in reply to a communication vectored from the government of the United States, her Rightly is minister at Washington has been instructed to ascept the principle of arbitration upon the pending difference arising out of the late civil war, provided an agreement can be come to as to the points to which such arbitration should apply.

[From the London Times, Jan. 9.]

It is now for the government of the United States to ray whether they will accede to the principle of arbitration, the pascine terms and subjects of which are properly reserved for subrequent discussion. Of course the depredations of the Alabama are theyest ources of dispute, and the great question for the arbitrator will be seen assembly. If any, great Britain is responsible

legally or merally, under circumstances to be duly set forth in the case, for the consequences of the escape from the Mersey. The law officers of the two countries, if they could meet for consultation, would probably succeed in a very to both. There is, indeed, so controversy about the facts. The controversy is about the principles which thould be applied to them. Here the amplest discretion should upon every ground be left to the arbitrator.

The Times believes that Lord Stanley, in making a proposal all but identical with that which Lord Russell declined, will be supported by public opinion; and further, that his moral courage in taking a course repugnant to a false but plausible sentiment of national dignity will be rewarded by success.

### THE POLISH OUESTION.

Russian Obliteration of the Marks of Sep A St. Petersburg telegram of January 5, says:—Three ukases concerning Poland and bearing date the 19th De the Russian system into the financial administration of Poland, and publishes a provisional financial direction at Warsaw under the control of the Finance Ministry at St. Petersburg. The definitive constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved.

The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Talesraphs.

### OBITUARY.

Nathaniel Parker Willia.

The death of this well known poet and author, so long looked for, occurred on Sunday last at his residence of his demise being the anniversary of his sixtiath birth earthly stage-a departure to be mourned by many, for

January, 1807, and was consequently sixty years of age at the time of his death. His parents were highly respectable people, his father, Nathaniel Willis, having been the founder of the Boston Recorder, the first religious journal ever published. Of his mother we know but little, except that she was a pions and excellent wife and mother. At an early age the subject of this memoir was taken to Boston, whither his father had school and afterwards to the Academy of Andover at which latter place he pursued his studies preparatory to entering Yale College. His collegiate course was in every respect a success, and he graduated with honors in 1827, being then but twenty years of age. During this period of the century a graduate of more than ordinary ability, and indeed Mr. Willis had early developed a taste for literature in the composition were not possessed of any remarkable evidence of genius, the encomians of friends determined the youth-ful author to devote his entire time to the pussuits of

series of tales, which were published in twe volumes, bearing respectively the titles of "The Legendary" and "The Token." These productions, although evidencing an easy and graceful style, coupled with great fluency of language, did not in any way aid in obtaining for the author the reputation he afterwards possessed. Nor was the publication of the American Monthly Magazine, a periodical founded by him, a success either in a pecu-New York Weekly Mirror, a literary journal published

rising literary men of the time.

From his earliest youth Mr. Willie had oberiabed shortly after his connection with the Mirror. Starting upon his tour, he visited Paris, where he was appointed ter, and was thus enabled to gain access to the highest ciclings by the Way." which laid the foundation of his fame, and brought him prominently before the public. His descriptions of persons and places were lively, sparkling and brilliant, but revealed more of the superficial observer than of the carnest thuker. And this sentence can be applied to all of Mr. Willis' productions.

In 1853 Mr. Willis married Mary Leighton Stace, a daughter of William Stace, Commissary General and Commander of the Royal Aracual at Woolwich. England. During the same year he made a collection of his "Pendillings by the Way." and published them in three volumes in Loudon. From their alleged freedom of criticism and personal remarks respecting prominent English characters they were fercely assailed by the British periodicals, and particularly by the Quarierly Review. About this time he became involved in a personal difficulty, which resulted in a duel. Having made some critical remarks on Marryati's notes, that author replied in a most offensive manner, and Mr. Willis promptly called him to account. The result was a busile meeting at Chaishern, but which resulted in no boddly injury to either. While in London he also published "lakkings of Adventure, by Philip bydieg," the work also containing a series of takes contributed to the New Stacking Magazina. This book, as also "Percellings by the Way." obtained a large circulation in England, and meet with the same popularity when republished in this country.

Two years after his marriage Mr. Willis resurred to this country and retired to a small estate on the Sequencians, which he had purchased end which, for their chasts and beautiful descriptions of American country. The had purchased end which, he remode a daughter, whom he named images. At the expiration of this time he found himself necessitated to abandon his solitude, and to plungs anew into the turnois of the work as mobilished when his decided in the country home was further endeared to him by the entrance into it of a daughter, which he take proposed to the name, "Group and the reput tributed to the Mirror a series of papers, entitled "Pen-

# THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

THE NEWS IN ITALY.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Comments of the Press and Effect of Ameri-ican Courage and Enterprise. FLORENCE, Jan. 2, 1867.

pects, are still being canvassed by the Italian press. In the Gazzette Uffizziale of the Kingdom of Italy the London Times correspondent's letter descriptive of the voyage is translated in full.

In a long list of tributes to American enterprise and skill, I find the following articles in newspapers of other cities. The Sole, a well conducted sheet, published in Milan, gives the details under the following heading:given notice we have the following details:-

we will not at present give publicity to. During the passage of the Fleetwing six of her men were lost while taking in sail.

The article concludes with the following reflections:—"Such emulation as this tends to show the enterprising and courageous spirit of the Americans. How long will it be before Italy can aspire to nuch deeds? Meanwhile we congratulate our courageous colleague, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., on his triumph."

The Perseerance, the solid paper of Milan—a conservative organ—under the beading "Grandiose Wager," gives the facts substantially and almost in the same form as in the preceding.

The Corriere Mercontile of Genoa gives a despatch from its special correspondent not differing materially from the foregoing.

The Bologna Averagre next discourses on the same theme, taking for its rubric "Andando Avante" going ahead). It says:—This morning it is our pleasant duty to chronicle one of the fastest achievements of this very fast age, those engaged in it being Americans, that exace, impetuous and at the same time cool, calculating race, the people of which, viewed in some phases, seem only to live to get on, while at other times it is plain that they get on to live, and who seem to live more and longer in a given time than any other people. Who that has ever had communication with any of this surprising people has not been lost in admiration at the recital of the countries, the sights he has seen! Have you not sometimes been most dead with envy upon seeing one of this favored race make his appearance in the restaurant where you have been already waiting half an hour for the plate of soup destined, when you get it, for the foundation of your much desired intern, has walked out satisfied and serenely, having had his dinner—foundation, body and capping desert—in the short space of twolve minutes and forty seconds. Who ever thinks of an American without this mind recurring at once to that people? Yasches and velocity are in fact synonymes.

THE NEWS IN RUSSIA.

Popular Excitement in Russia Concerning the Adventure of the American Yachtmen-Opinious of the Press and People, &c. St. Petersung, Dec. 30, 1866. The Journal de St. Petersburg of yesterday publishes a long special despatch from London announcing the arrival of the Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta at Cowes ocean race. The account has created great excitement in the higher circles, and nothing else is talked of but the

pluck and true yachting spirit of the only owner who accompanied his ressel, the magnitude of the stakes, the extraordinary quickness of the passage, and, indeed, all the singular elements of the exceptional contest. All say that none but Americans would think of attempting such a race at this season of the year, and none but Americans would soccessfully carry it out. All are immensely pleased with the affair, because it is purely "Amerikanska," and that they like. I understand that project is on foot on the part of the Imperial Yacht. Club to invite Mr. Bennett to visit St. Petersburg this winter. He and his brother yachtmen would receive a very hospitable reception here and enjoy is crience every Russian amusement and entertsinment which may only be found in the North.

We await with impatience the arrival of the English papers containing details of the marvellous ocean race, which will be republished in all the principal papers of the empire.

# THE EXCISE LAW.

The Inspector of Excise granted one hundred license permits yesterdey. All the applicants were from New York city proper, with the exception of five from Brooktyn. But ten of the permits were for second class licenses. In the afternoon several of the uniformed dealers who came to obtain their permits, an presenting the endorsessest of the captains of their respective precinets, and who had during the injunction excitement of September last demanded to paying the \$50 costs, were persupportly refused permits until they should pay the costs. A large number of others who had purchased the licenses of third parties who had "injuncted" the Board of Excise, paid, by advice of their counsel, the \$50 costs under protest, declaring their intention of endeavoring to get the money back by applying to the Board itself at its next meeting. It is the intention of the commissioners to return all

plying to the Board itself at its next meeting. It is the intention of the commissioners to return all cost moneys received from parties who may have purchased their licenses from other parties who were liable to pay the usual injunction fee, provided the applicants can prove that there is no coffusion between them and the original holders of the licenses.

The Committee on Applications were in session during the afternoon examining the large number of applications for which permits have already been issued. The Tressurer closed his books last evening with \$1,200,000 banked to the account of the Board for 2,000 licenses granted before and since the permit system.

Compared with January 19, 1866, the arrests en last Sunday (January 20, 1867) are recorded as follows:—

Jan. 19, 1866—Interication, 85; disorderly conduct, 18, Total, 71.

Jan. 20, 1857—Intexication, 13; disorderly conduct, 2. Total, 15.

18. Total, 11.

Jan. 20, 1867.—Intoxication, 13; disorderly conduct, 2. Total, 15.

AT THE TOKER POLICE COURT
the following named persons were arrested after twelve o'clock on Sunday night and yesterday, for violating the excise law in the lower part of the city:—Francis Wahlin, 27 Mulberry street; Vaul Madden, 197 Hester street; John Lanc, 40 Haxter street; Wew Chambers street; John Lane, 46 Haxter street; How Chambers street; John Lane, 46 Haxter street; How Chambers street; John Lane, 46 Haxter street; How Chambers street; Joseph Matthews, 276 Canal street; Thomas Mooney, junior, 122 Worth street; Hartin Ball, 55 Bayard street; Bryan Layden, 141 Worth street; Samuel Hymes, 26 Mott street; Bernard McLaeghin, 71 Mulberry street; Herman Roucher, 146 West street; Diedrick Ahrens, 423 Washington street; William Hartung, 490 Canal street; Ann W. Flood, 441 Washington street.

Justice Dowling required the defendants to give ball to answer before the Court of Sessions.

AT HEVERSON MARKET FOLICE COURT the number of delinquent liquor dealers arraigned yesterday was very small. Patrick Dwyer, of 23 West Twenty-fourth street, and George Huck, of 286 Testh avenue, both being Roessed, were arraigned for selling liquor on Sonskay, Prank Berton, of 241 Third wenue, Isaac Whate, and Cornseius Guilaban, of 250 West Twenty-formation and Cornseius Guilaban, of 250 West Twenty-formation, and

ball to answer.

At the Easyx Marker, Police Court the arrangements for violation of the Erchie inw are "growing small by degrees and beautifully lea." At Easex passeday there were but fourteen, viz.—Franch Richteuche, 11 Rayard street; John Kunts, 113 Ridge street; Eart Elain, 197 Rousry; John Massetheller, 198 Frist avenue; Louis Ables, 180 Bowery; Henry Ganther, 145 Bowery; Charles Tollace, 87 Grobard street; Thomas Beigier, 38 Beanawy street; William May, 50 Forsyth atreet; John Geomby, 123 avenue A; Funcis Erne, 128 avenue A; Funcis Erne, 128 avenue A; Funcis Erne, 128 avenue A; Funcis Rous, 128 avenue

ment. &c.

The Equal Suffrage meeting, which was announced for last Thursday, was held last svening at Cooper Institute for the purpose of celebrating the occasion which gave to the colored citizens of the District of Columbia the right to vote. The attendance was rather small, but among the audience was a considerable number of colored people, who testified by their presence and the interest they manifested to a keen sense of what they deem advisable and proper, in the way of national legislation, to secure their rights, as citizens.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by the Rev. George B. Cheever, who presided.

REMARKS BY REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

Mr. CHEEVER, on assuming the chair, remarked that, first of all, an expression of reverence and heartfell gratitude was due to God for bringing about this act of justice; second, praise was due to Congress for carrying out this measure, especially against the veto of the President; and third, what remanued was to ascortain what measures are requisite to maintain and further these rights. The right to vote belonged to the colored man, not as a boon, but as a right. It could not be given. The vote was appointed for man, and men were not selected for the vote. (Applause.) The citizens make the government and not the government men. If they took as a boon what was a sample right they became slaves, in which case the government its power. No amendment could be made to the contraint on the invited to play the deepot. The right of life could no mere be withheld than the right of voting. It was the citizens' vote whe'th gave the government its power. No amendment could be made to the constitution which took away a right of this kind. No Congress, Legislature or portion of a people could take away this right which belonged equally to another portion. The high which belonged equally to another portion. The h

plause.)
Letters were then read by Mr. Gilbert from Lieutenant Governor S. L. Woodford and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting and regretting their inability to attend.

Mr. Gillent their inability to attend.

Mr. Gillent then made a few remarks, saying that it was originally intended by the framers of the constitution that every free person should vote in every State except South Carolins. In New York all free persons voted by the first State constitution; but when the second was framed, in 1823, the property qualification was established. The right of representation, too, was insoparable from the right or taxation, and men willingly pay the taxes they vote upon themselves. If the amendment is passed it overrides everything else—all the clauses in the United States constitution. It is no use going muto the courts and plead that the United States guarantees a republican form of government. Every court will sustain that and say that the States, which in their constitutions attempt it, their constitutions are null and void. If you exclude a secro

would adopt the amendment; if they do they sees to to be struck with Highining. It was necessary to have public sentiment to night to bear against this High; but it it failed their only truck was in the pastinacity of the robels.

REALER OF MRY, MR. GARRETT.

Rev. Mr. GARRETT contored) was the next speaker. He was not surprised at the remarks of the provious speakers. There were two sides to the great question of human liberty and progress. He was disposed to look on the bright side of the question. Much progress had been made towards freedom. He did not believe the constitutional amendment would be ratified by the people. He thanked God that the rebels did not like it, and there were many people North who would do nothing the rebels did not like. God did not his it, and he thought the devil did not admir it. (Laughter.) They once assembled to congratulate the country on the abelition of slavery in the United States, and now they were here to rejoice over the finishing stroke of Congressional legi-intion that made the people of the national capital free and bestowed on them the suffrage. The waters of liberty were sweeping over the land, covering the valleys and rising over the hills. Those who oppose the progress of liberty must purish from the land. The moral effect of the District of Columbia Suffrage bill will be incalculable. It redukes the hypocarry of those States who called on the blacks to anve the country and their refused to give them the right of freemen. Connecticut has refused to out and or any circumstance. There are many in the State of New York who would do the same. Talk of New Jersey! Connecticut is enter to New Jersey. Other States will soon be tested in their honer and sincerity on the subject. New York will soon amend her constitution. Will she be true to her loyal and patriotic black citizens? It is made we are unfitted for the franchise. We see loyal men and traiters combining to repudiate the first principles of the magnes in their honer and sincerity on the subject. He was a subject to

Third avends; Charles E. McGuira, 277 First swime; Philip Doracher, 542 West Pifty-fourth street.

The Excise Law in Breaklyn.

The parties arrested on Sunday, in Brooklyn, for visiting the Excise law, were taken before Justice Comwell yesterday, and, with one exception, their examination was adjourned for one week. Thomas Mooney, who keeps a tavern on Pacific street, pleaded guilty to a violation of the law and was flood \$30, which he paid.

Lawrence Wex. grocer, corner of Graham avenue and Schales street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Walter, charged with violating the third and fourteenth acctions of the law. He was held for further examination. The same Justice also held James Gill, 192 Graham avenue, and Thomas Hass, corner of Ewen and Annalis streets, on charges of opening their places of business before sunrise. Edward Boyle, hartender in Crook's liquor store, corner of Grand and Ninth streets, was held by Justice Dailey on a charge of opening the employer's place of business too early in the morning.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING.

Small Gathering at Cooper Institute-Addresses by Rev. G. B. Cheever. Rev. Henry Garnet and Others—The Constitutional Amendament. &c.

The Equal Suffrage meeting, which was announced to board and suffrage meeting, which was announced to board and suffrage meeting, which was announced to the raudione at once dispersed.

\*\*BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.\*\*

Sprinkling Salt on Railroad Turnouts and Switches Use of the Chamber Granted to the Court of Appeals. The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, President Brinkman in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting Mr. Murray presented a resolution to amend the ordinance in relation to

sented a resolution to amend the ordinance in relation to throwing sait upon the railroad tracks, so as to permit the sprinkling of sait on the various turnouts and switches. The paper was referred to the Committee ou Ordinances, when appointed.

Mayor Hoffman sent in a communication requesting the Board to grant the use of the Council Chamber to the Court of Appeals for the space of three weeks, commencing March 26. A resolution to that effect was adopted, after which the Board adjourned till Thursday next, at four o'clock.

### THE BROOKLYN BOARD OP ALDERMEN.

The Opening of the River Front-Bridging the East River-Alleged Corruption-Who Got the \$4,000? The Board of Aidermen held an important session yesterday afternoon, Alderman Fisher presiding. After the transaction of considerable routine business the Law Committee submitted a report upon the

In their opinion measures should be taken forthwith to secure the objects aimed at by the resolutions passed at a previous meeting upon the matter. They

PRINCIPAL THE RAST RIVER.

Alderman Whitney offered the following:—
Whereas, Hon, H. C. Murphy has given notice of a bill-which provides for the construction of a bridge across the Bast river: therefore
Resolved, That this Common Council do hereby declare that the best interests of both either require such increase of

upon whom implicit committee of five be appointed to inves-tigate the alleged corruption.

The name of the Alderman was not mentioned. The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee of investigation:—Aldermen Carman, Halbaway, Berzen, Whiting and Mercein.

Weekly Mortality—The Registrar's Report. The weekly report of deaths in the city for the week

on, was held in the Sabbath; School room of Trinic chaped had every a pursuance of a call which was a pursuance of a call which we signed and circumstate by Messen, E. Hillser, P. Smith, D. Blantington, P. R. Barry, and J. T. Hong, accordance of the St. Blantana token Researchy Amount than The Stevenment is under the summary Amount than the St. Blantana token of the St. Blantana cannot be the summary of the St. Blantana cannot than the object of the summary was named a series of the very in view. Interest was heady of the Blantana Research of the summary to consider the summary than amount were different by Rev. Dra. Hongomery, Tuttle, History Blantani, of Opiocado. Sandala for the Theory of the St. Dra. Hongomery, Tuttle, History Blantani, of Opiocado. Sandala st. Sandala sandal

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Alberto Gara and suite, Minister from Chile, are stopping at the Rodiness House.

Dr. L. J. Campbey, United States Compiled Businesset, to stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and will and in-the Meeting.

Captain Martin Lyon, Jr., Sandy Houk pilot and the-miling master of the peaks. Hourists, in the late occurrence, proturned better yearings in the steamable Offir of Her Yard Doon Liverpool.